

### Inspection of Records.

1904, art. 26, sec. 13. 1888, art. 26, sec. 13. 1860, art. 29, sec. 13. 1817, ch. 119, secs. 7-9. 1866, ch. 26. 1904, ch. 71.

13. It shall be the duty of the judges of the several courts of law and equity, at every term, to inspect the records and papers of the offices attached to their respective courts relating to lands, tenements or other real estate, and examine the condition thereof and see whether the clerk of such court has performed the duties required of him by law relating to the recording of judgments, decrees, executions and proceedings, and whether he has entered and transcribed the docket entries as required by law. And if it should appear on such examination that any of the records have become so dilapidated and worn as to require them to be transcribed, they shall order and direct the clerk to transcribe the same into new record books which the clerk shall procure for that purpose; and such new records, when so transcribed, shall be carefully examined and certified by said clerk, and when so examined and certified shall be substituted for and become the records of said court in lieu of the worn out records; and the mayor and city council of the city of Baltimore, and the county commissioners of the several counties, respectively, shall levy such sum of money as they shall deem a fair compensation for the labor of the clerk in making such new records. This section not to apply to Montgomery county, as to which a special law exists.

The last portion of this section applies only to an index that is dilapidated and not to a new one, though prepared under an order of court. *Peters v. Prettyman*, 62 Md. 573.

### Judgments.

*Ibid.* sec. 14. 1888, art. 26, sec. 14. 1860, art. 29, sec. 14. 1763, ch. 23, sec. 2.

14. The court shall give judgment in all actions according as the very right of the cause and matter in law shall appear to them, without regarding any matters of mere form, so as sufficient matter shall appear in the proceedings, upon which the court shall proceed to give judgment, and it shall appear that the action has been commenced after the cause thereof did accrue.

When there appears to be good reason for a qualified judgment, such as with a perpetual stay of execution, it can be rendered. *Kendrick v. Warren*, 110 Md. 73; *Crook-Horner Co. v. Gilpin*, 112 Md. 5.

This section, in connection with section 21, recognizes the right to recover judgment against one of several obligors in a bond. Motion in arrest, held too late, and that it was the duty of the court to pronounce judgment under this section. An informality in the way a judgment was entered, held not to vitiate it. *Gott v. State*, use of *Barnard*, 44 Md. 337.

As to the form of judgment in actions of replevin, see art. 75, sec. 119.

As to judgments on appeal, see art. 5, sec. 15, *et seq.* As to judgments of justices of the peace, see art. 52, sec. 34, *et seq.*

*Ibid.* sec. 15. 1888, art. 26, sec. 15. 1888, ch. 317.

15. Upon all agreed statements of facts, all special cases stated, and all special verdicts, the court shall be at liberty to draw all inferences